

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

59. (new) A method of lubricating a surface comprising coating said surface with a lubricating composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, where said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a solid lubricant, wherein said solid lubricant is an inorganic compound, carbon, or metal that provides barrier-layer lubrication, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

60. (new) The method of claim 59, wherein said solid lubricant is graphite, molybdenum disulfide, cobalt chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungsten disulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, cadmium oxide, borax, basic white lead, lead carbonate, lead iodide, lead monoxide, asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbitt, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, or the Group VIII noble metals or mixtures thereof.

61. (new) A method of lubricating a surface comprising coating said surface with a lubricating composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, where said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a solid organic lubricant, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

62. (new) The method of claim 61, wherein said solid organic lubricant is a fluoroalkylene homopolymer or copolymer, a lower alkylene polyolefin homopolymer or co-polymer, a paraffinic hydrocarbon, wax, phenanthrene, copper phthalocyanine, or mixtures thereof.

63. (new) A method of lubricating a surface comprising coating said surface with a lubricating composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, where said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a solid lubricant and water optionally containing a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

64. (new) The method of claim 63, wherein said solid lubricant is graphite, molybdenum disulfide, cobalt chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungsten disulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, cadmium oxide, borax, basic white lead, lead carbonate, lead iodide, lead monoxide,

asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbitt, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, the Group VIII noble metals, a fluoroalkylene homopolymer or copolymer, a lower alkylene polyolefin homopolymer or co-polymer, a paraffinic hydrocarbon, wax, phenanthrene, copper phthalocyanine, or mixtures thereof.

65. (new) A method of lubricating a surface comprising coating said surface with a lubricating composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, where said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a phosphate, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

66. (new) The method of claim 65, wherein said material for decreasing friction is zinc phosphate, iron phosphate or manganese phosphate, or mixtures thereof.

67. (new) A method of lubricating a surface comprising coating said surface with a lubricating composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, where said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a soap, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

68. (new) The method of claim 59 wherein said solid lubricant comprises the chalcogenides of a non-noble metal and mixtures of said lubricant.

69. (new) The method of claim 63 wherein said solid lubricant comprises the chalcogenides of a non-noble metal and mixtures of said lubricant.

70. (new) The method of claim 59 wherein said solid lubricant comprises the chalcogenides of molybdenum, antimony, niobium, and tungsten and mixtures of said lubricant.

71 (new) The method of claim 63 wherein said solid lubricant comprises the chalcogenides of molybdenum, antimony, niobium, and tungsten and mixtures of said lubricant.

72. (new) The method of claim 59 wherein said solid lubricant comprises the sulfides of molybdenum, antimony, niobium, and tungsten and mixtures of said lubricant.

73. (new) The method of claim 63 wherein said solid lubricant comprises the sulfides of molybdenum, antimony, niobium, and tungsten and mixtures of said lubricant.

74. (new) The method of any one of claims 68, 70, and 72 wherein said mixture comprises a two component mixture of said lubricants.

75. (new) The method of any one of claims 69, 71, and 73 wherein said mixture comprises a two component mixture of said lubricants.

76. (new) The method of any one of claims 68, 70, and 72 wherein said mixture comprises a three component mixture of said lubricants.

77. (new) The method of any one of claims 69, 71, and 73 wherein said mixture comprises a three component mixture of said lubricants.

78. (new) The method of any one of claims 68, 70, and 72 wherein said mixture comprises a four component mixture of said lubricants.

79. (new) The method of any one of claims 69, 71, and 73 wherein said mixture comprises a four component mixture of said lubricants.

80. (new) A method of lubricating a surface comprising coating said surface with a lubricating composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a grease, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

81. (new) The method of any one of claims 59-62, 65-67, 68, 70, 72, and 80 wherein said composition is substantially anhydrous.

82. (new) The method of claim 74 wherein said composition is substantially anhydrous.

83. (new) The method of claim 76 wherein said composition is substantially anhydrous.

37 C.F.R. § 1.53 (b) Divisional Application of
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84. (new) The method of claim 78 wherein said composition is substantially anhydrous.